



(19) Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

**0 486 762 B1**

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

- (45) Date of publication of patent specification: 17.05.95 (51) Int. Cl. 6: **A61B 17/58**  
(21) Application number: 91111784.4  
(22) Date of filing: 15.07.91

(54) Locking bone plate system.

- (30) Priority: 19.11.90 US 615390  
(43) Date of publication of application:  
27.05.92 Bulletin 92/22  
(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:  
17.05.95 Bulletin 95/20  
(84) Designated Contracting States:  
CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL  
(56) References cited:  
EP-A- 0 077 681  
EP-A- 0 241 914  
US-A- 3 741 205

- (73) Proprietor: Lin, Kwan-Chun  
45 Duncan Street  
Staten Island, N.Y. 10304 (US)  
(77) Inventor: Lin, Kwan-Chun  
45 Duncan Street  
Staten Island, N.Y. 10304 (US)  
(74) Representative: Patentanwälte Grünecker,  
Kinkeldey, Stockmair, Aufenanger & Partner  
Maximilianstrasse 58  
D-80538 München (DE)

**EP 0 486 762 B1**

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

**Description****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to an innovative locking plate system, and more particularly to such a locking plate system for the locking of bones or vertebral tubercles.

Essentially, the prior art locking plate system involves the placement of a plate on two adjacent mobile bone surfaces and then, through a hole defined by the plate, a screw is inserted and used to lock the plate on those bone surfaces. Such a plate system is known for example from document EP-A-0 241 914. In the prior art, the plate is vulnerable to loosening. Further, the screw is loosened as well, since the contacting surface between plate and bone is not totally matched (due to the different curvatures involved) and the plate is pressed against the bone by the head of the screw. Plates, used to fix the vertebral tubercles, such as: I-plate [See Hansen A, Yuan, MD, et al. Spine, 13(3), 278, 1988]; C.A.S.F. Plate by ArcoMed; A.O. Plate & Screw by Synthes; and Swiss and B.G. Spinal Plate by Howmedica U.K., all use screws to press the plates tightly against vertebral tubercles, but do not combine the screw, the plate and the vertebral tubercles into an integral unit. Therefore, these plates are exposed to the same defect of being easily loosened up as the aforesaid plate systems. In addition, the traditional vertebral tubercles fixation system, such as a Kaneda device, uses a rod and nut to link each vertebral tubercle. When such a system is applied in an operation, the rod is required to shuttle through two screws on the Kaneda plates, resulting in operating difficulties. Furthermore, preplacement of the exterior nut requires the surgical opening to be widened and requires more operating time, leading to more operative hemorrhage. Finally, a Kaneda device is not useable for the ordinary bone fixation.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a locking plate system capable of firmly fixing bones or vertebral tubercles.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a locking plate system comprising a plate, locking pins, locking devices and threaded screwing pins.

With the above objects in view, the locking plate system according to the present invention comprises multiple locking pins, each with one end formed with a screw thread used to lock in the bones or vertebral tubercles, another end defining a rectangular or similarly shaped post having a threaded locking end, and near the locking post

end there is formed a stopping protrusion; a plate defining multiple locking bores which are disposed near one side that are adapted to be placed over the locking post end until reaching said stopping protrusion on the locking pins and multiple threaded screwing bores near another side adapted to receive screws; multiple locking devices to fix the side of the plate having the locking bores to the locking post end of said locking pins; and multiple screwing pins, each with one end adapted to be used for penetrating the threaded screwing bores of the plate to lock the plate in position onto the bone or the vertebral tubercle, while the other end of the screwing pin defines a head used for holding against the threaded screwing bore of said plate. Threads are provided near the head for the screwing pins which are to be screwed into the threaded screwing bores of said plate.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING**

The present invention will become more readily apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, but in no way limits the scope of the present invention, wherein Figure 1 is an exploded, perspective view illustrating the locking plate system constructed according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

The present invention provides an innovative locking plate system, which comprises multiple locking pins 20 each with one end defining a screw 21 for insertion into the pending fixation bones or vertebral tubercles. Another end defines a rectangular or similarly shaped post having a threaded locking end 22. Near the locking end 22 there is formed a stopping protrusion 23. A plate 10 defining multiple locking bores 11 disposed near one side is adapted to be placed over the locking end 22 until it reaches said stopping protrusion 23 on said locking pin 20. Multiple threaded screwing bores 12 are defined by plate 10 near another side to receive threaded screwing pins 30. Multiple locking devices 40 engage locking ends 22 to fix the side of the plate 10 having locking bores 11 onto those locking ends 22 of said locking pins 20. Multiple screwing pins 30 each have one end 31 used for penetrating the threaded screwing bore 12 to lock in position onto the bone or the vertebral tubercle. The other end forms a head 32 used for holding against the threaded screwing bores 12 of said plate 10. Threads 33 are provided near the head 32 to be screwed within the threaded screwing bores 12 of said plate 10.

Any generally accepted and applicable osteological materials, such as metal which can be inserted within human body, e.g. s.s. 316 LVM, Ti-6-4 as well as cobalt and nickel alloy materials all can be used for the making elements of the present invention. Said plate 10 of the present invention may optionally be a curved plate, formed depending on the shape of the bone (vertebral tubercle) to be fixed. In this case each of the multiple locking bores 11 is preferably shaped in a similar rectangle, having four corners wherein the pair of short sides of said rectangular bore have the shape of an arc. Further, the concave bottom of said locking bore 11 shall be formed to accommodate precisely the stopping protrusion 23 of said pins 20.

The top end 22 of each of said locking pins 20 defines a rectangular or similarly shaped post. The similarity referred to here requires corners and a pair of short sides to be in arc shape similar to the aforesaid locking bores 11. By penetrating through said locking bores 11 of the aforesaid plate 10, said post 22 is confined by such locking bores 11, that is, the pin 20 will stay firmly, and be free of any turning so as to prevent loosening.

Any kind of applicable locking device 40 can be used for the locking system of the present invention. Namely, the nut for single locking or for double locking as even a locking screw can be added to reinforce the fixation effect.

The threaded screwing pin 30 by threads 33 near its top end is directly coupled with those threads on the threaded screwing bore 12 of said plate 10, thus yielding a very excellent fixation. Further, a selflocking screw can be used to stress its locking function.

It is preferred to form cross acute angles with the axes of said locking pins 20 and screwing pins 30 when locked into the bone or vertebral tubercles. More particularly, it is preferred that the axes point in the direction of the center of said bones or vertebral tubercles.

The present invention creates for the first time the method of locking into the bones (or vertebral tubercles) with a locking pin top which is then fixed with its stopping protrusion and fixing device (instead of compression) onto the plate 10 whereby the plate, locking pins and bones (vertebral tubercles) are integrated as a whole unit. This eliminates the traditional method of locking by using the pins to compress plate tightly against the bones (or vertebral tubercles). In the present system the screwing pin 30 is also locked with its top into the bones (or vertebral tubercles) and is coupled to the plate 10 with threads 33 near pin top 32, thereby making the bones (or vertebral tubercles), plate and screwing pin form an integrated unit. In Figure 1 10 is the plate, 11 the similarly shaped rectangu-

lar locking bore, 12 the threaded screwing bore, 20 the locking pin, 21 the screw portion, 22 the locking end, 23 the stopping protrusion, 30 the screwing pin, 31 the pin portion, 32 the pin head, 33 the threads and 40 the nut locker. The locking plate system uses screw portion 21 of locking pin 20 to lock it into the bone or vertebral tubercle as the locking bore 11 of plate 10 is placed over the locking end 22 of locking pin 20 and reaches stopping protrusion 23 of locking pin 20 for fixation. Further, lock pin 30 penetrates screwing bore 12 into the bone or vertebral tubercle and its thread 33 is coupled with threads from threaded screwing bore 12 to achieve the purpose of reinforcing the locking effect.

### Claims

1. A locking plate system for locking together adjacent bones or vertebral tubercles comprising:  
a plurality of locking pins (20), each locking pin having a threaded end (21) adapted to be threaded into a bone or vertebral tubercle, a locking end (22) and a stopping protrusion (23) located between the threaded end (21) and the locking end (22);  
a plate (10) defining a first plurality of locking bores (11) adapted to non-rotatably accept the locking ends (22) of the locking pins (20) such that the locking ends (22) extend through the plate (10) thereby enabling a side of the plate facing the bone or vertebral tubercle to rest on the stopping protrusions (23) to prevent movement of the plate toward a bone or vertebral tubercle, the plate (10) further defining a second plurality of threaded bores (12);  
a plurality of screwing pins (30), each screwing pin (30) having a first threaded portion (31) adapted to be threaded into a bone or vertebral tubercle and a second threaded portion (33) adapted to be threaded into a threaded bore of the plate (10); and,  
locking devices (40) engageable with the locking end (22) of the locking pins (20) after they have passed through the locking bores (11) of the plate to hold the plate (10) assembled to the locking pins (20).
2. A locking system according to Claim 1, wherein said plate (10) is a curved plate.
3. A locking system according to Claim 1, wherein both said locking pins (20) and screwing pins (30) point generally towards a center of a bone or vertebral tubercle to which they are threaded thus forming a cross acute angle.

**Patentansprüche**

1. Ein blockierbares Knochenplattensystem zum miteinander Befestigen benachbarter Knochen oder Wirbeltuberkel mit:  
einer Vielzahl von Blockierstiften (20), von denen jeder ein Gewindeende (21) zum Einschrauben in einen Knochen oder Vertebraltruberkel, ein Blockierende (22) und einen Stopp-Anschlag (23) zwischen dem Gewindeende (21) und dem Blockierende (22) aufweist;  
einer Platte (10) mit einer ersten Vielzahl von Blockierbohrungen (11) zur drehfesten Aufnahme der Blockierenden (22) der Blockierstifte (20), wobei die Blockierenden (22) sich durch die Platte (10) erstrecken, wodurch eine dem Knochen oder Vertebraltruberkel gegenüberliegende Seite der Platte an dem Stopp-Anschlag (23) anliegt, um eine Bewegung der Platte in Richtung zum Knochen oder Vertebraltruberkel zu verhindern, wobei die Platte (10) weiterhin eine zweite Vielzahl von Gewindebohrungen (12) aufweist;  
einer Vielzahl von Schraubstiften (30), von denen jeder einen ersten Gewindeabschnitt (31) zum Einschrauben in einen Knochen oder Vertebraltruberkel und einen zweiten Gewindeabschnitt (33) zum Einschrauben in eine Gewindebohrung der Platte (10) aufweist; und  
Blockiereinrichtungen (40) zum Eingriff mit den Blockierenden (22) der Blockierstifte (20) nach deren Durchdringen der Blockierbohrungen (11) der Platte, um die Platte (10) an den Blockierstiften (20) zu halten.
2. Blockierbares Knochenplattensystem nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Platte (10) eine gekrümmte Platte ist.
3. Blockierbares Knochenplattensystem nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Blockierstifte (20) und Schraubstifte (30) im wesentlichen unter Einschluß eines spitzen Winkels in Richtung eines Mittelpunkts eines Knochens oder Vertebraltruberkels weisen, an welchem sie angeschraubt sind.

**Revendications**

1. Système de plaque d'ostéosynthèse à bloquer pour bloquer ensemble des os ou des tubercules accessoires de vertèbres adjacents comprenant :  
une pluralité de goujons de blocage (20), chaque gousion de blocage ayant une extrémité filetée (21) adaptée pour être introduite dans un os ou un tubercule accessoire de vertèbre, une extrémité à bloquer (22) et une saillie

d'arrêt (23) située entre l'extrémité filetée (21) et l'extrémité à bloquer (22);  
une plaque (10) possédant une première pluralité d'alésages de blocage (11) adaptés pour accepter de façon non rotative les extrémités à bloquer (22) des goujons de blocage (20) de façon que les extrémités à bloquer (22) traversent la plaque (10), permettant ainsi au côté de la plaque faisant face à l'os ou au tubercule accessoire de vertèbre de reposer sur les saillies d'arrêt (23) pour empêcher tout mouvement de la plaque vers un os ou un tubercule accessoire de vertèbre, la plaque (10) possédant en outre une seconde pluralité d'alésages filetés (12);  
une pluralité de vis (30), chaque vis (30) ayant une première partie filetée (31) adaptée pour être introduite dans un os ou un tubercule accessoire de vertèbre et une seconde partie filetée (33) adaptée pour être introduite dans un alésage fileté de la plaque (10), et des dispositifs de blocage (40) pouvant s'engager dans les extrémités à bloquer (22) des goujons de blocage (20) après qu'ils ont été passés au travers des alésages de blocage (11) de la plaque pour maintenir la plaque (10) assemblée aux goujons de blocage (20).

2. Système de plaque d'ostéosynthèse à bloquer selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite plaque (10) est une plaque incurvée.
3. Système de plaque d'ostéosynthèse à bloquer selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdits goujons de blocage (20) et lesdites vis (30) pointent d'une manière générale en direction du centre d'un os ou d'un tubercule de vertèbre dans lequel ils sont introduits, formant ainsi un angle aigu croisé.

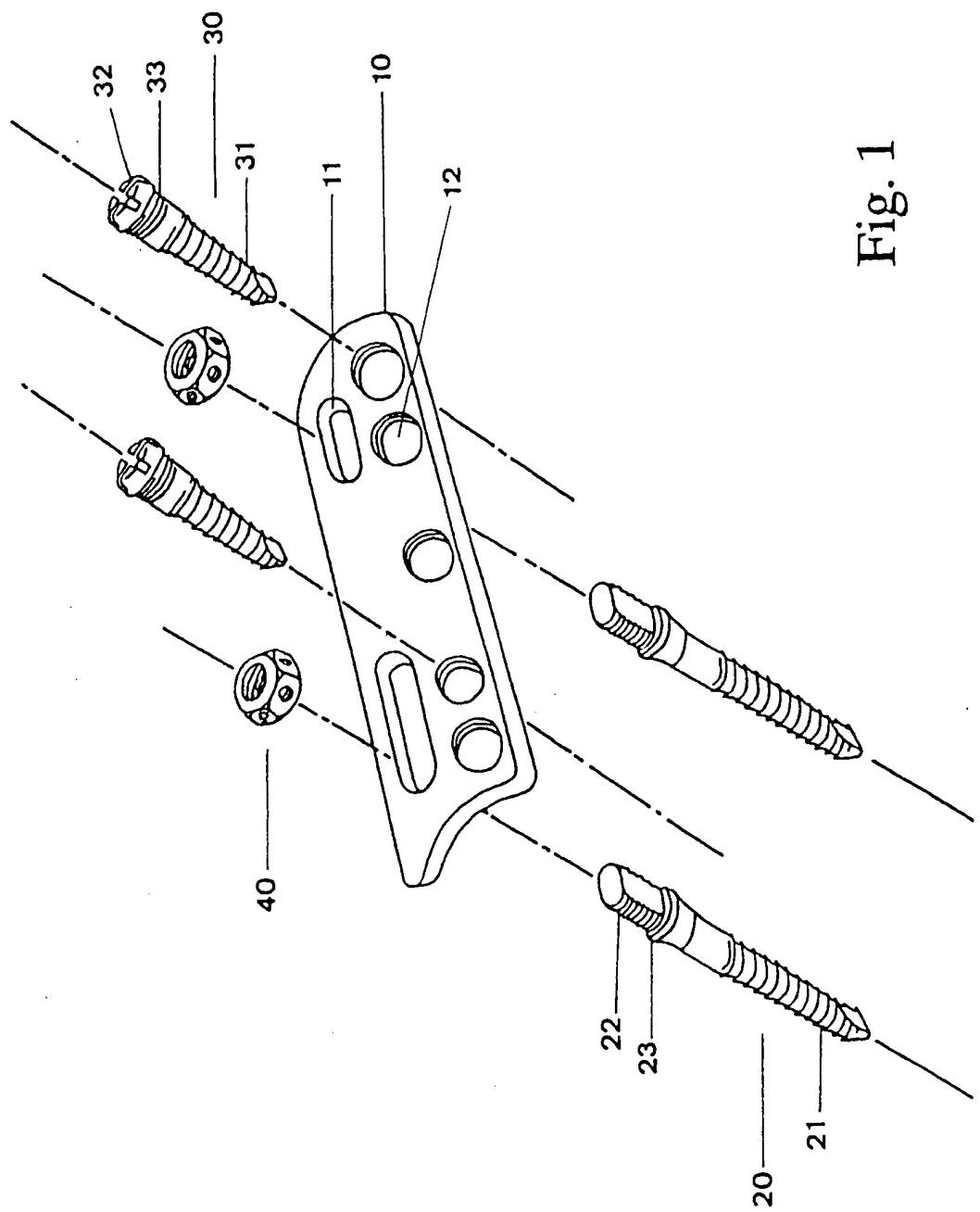


Fig. 1